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Blue Flemish Water Pitcher, practical size for table use, copied from antique ware. You cannot tell it from a three dol-lar pitcher. But you can have it Monday for 39c

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GRAND ARMY DOESN'T LIKE IT.

Objects to Abolition of the Present Monument Commission.

The Grand Army men in this and other cities were quick to take notice of the action in the Republican legislative caucus oking to the abolition of the monument mmission and the selection of one man to attend to its completion, and since that time there has been a pretty general exof opinions. The first organization to express its views was George H. Thomas Post, one of the largest in the city, which it did at a fully attended meeting Saturday night, in the unanimous adoption of the following reso-

"Whereas, It has been stated in the public prints that the present Legislature has in view a change in the management of the State soldiers' and sailors' monument, with the object of providing a place and power for one man at a large salary, for many years, therefore. power for one man at a large salary, for many years; therefore, "Resolved, That George H. Chapman Post, No. 209, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, is unalterably op-posed to any proposition designed to throw this tribute to our dead comrades into the control of those who are scheming to pro-long its completion and increase the cost, and

and,
"Resolved, That we request that no change shall be made in the monument commission except to fill vacancies by the appointment of old soldlers in good standing in the G. A. R., and,
"Resolved, That this Legislature should provide that no change be made in the inscriptions now on the monument, and,
"Resolved, That we heartily indorse the "Resolved, That we heartily indorse the resolution recently adopted by the commissioners, to reduce their compensation to three days each month."

Those who have heard recent expressions

of opinion on the part of Grand Army men will agree that the resolutions above published express them. The name of Daniel M. Ransdell has been mentioned with Daniel M. Ransdell has been mentioned with approval by a number of veterans for the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Manson. It is said that General Manson would have resigned at the last meeting, to the end that a successor might be selected who could better attend to the business than his bodily infirmities permitted him to do.

Died of Heart Failure. Francis Meyer, aged sixty-five, was found dead in his chair at his boarding house, No. 202 Fayette street, yesterday. Coroner Castor was notified, and had the body removed to the morgue of C. T. Whitsit. It is said that Meyer had separated from his wife, and had been staying at the house where he died for several weeks. He was a carpenter by trade, but has had no work for some time, and has been despondent and drinking heavily. The coroner thinks that death was due to heart failure, caused by the effect of alcohol. From a letter found on his person it is thought that he has relatives at No. 29 Yeiser street.

absolutely wrong, and that it is a shocking case of mistaken identity. I have not the faintest trace of personal interest in the case, except so far as naked justice is concerned. If I were Governor I would pardon him in an hour. After forty years experience in sifting testimony. I have no more doubt that he is wrongly convicted, than I have of my own existence."

These are the words of Senator Voorhees, written in a letter to be presented to Governor Matthews in behalf of William Kennedy, a prisoner serving a life sentence at Jeffersonville. The case is one whose details have been dished out by the press om time to time, as new arguments and new proofs have been turned up by the sister of the convict, Miss Kate Kennedy. a woman who has devoted ten of the best years of her life to convince the world that her brother is innocent of the crime for which he was convicted. The heroism of historical women characters has reached no greater type, at least so far as patience and untiring effort are concerned, than that of this Cincinnati woman, who has braved rebuff after rebuff, and who has invited such dangers as would intimidate a man. It is not the spirit of sentiment nor of sympathy that she plays upon in her pleadings; it is the spirit of justice, to come from the mass of convincing evidence which she has linked by arduous and unceasing labor. Three Governors have given heed to her petitions and have intimated that they would pardon her brother, but each time there has come some unusual pressure and some strange influence from

sure and some strange influence from Greensburg, where the crime occurred, that has headed off the pardon.

It was on Nov. I, 1884, that David M. Baker was killed on the streets of Greensburg. General John A. Logan was addessing a night meeting and the occasion had brought a large number of pickpockets to the place. Kennedy had the reputation of being a light-fingered man and it is presumed that he was in the town for the purpose of plying his craft. The pickpockets had a good harvest, reaping right and left. Baker was one of the men robbed, but he detected the man who was attempting to pick his pocket and gave chase. Opposite the courthouse, the pursued turned upon the pursuer and fired, the shot killing Baker. The town was so full of strangers that the authorities had little hope of detecting the slayer. Among the men arrested was one named Wallace. There was a suspicion that he was the man who killed Baker or at least knew the guilty man, and talk of lynching ren high. a suspicion that he was the man who killed Baker or at least knew the guilty man, and talk of lynching ran high. The sheriff sought a number of times to have Wallace tell who committed the crime, but on each occasion the prisoner denied positively that he had seen the murder or that he knew who committed it. He was informed that there was a strong sentiment in favor of lynching him. It is evident that Wallace became scared. At last he made the statement that Will Kennedy, of Cincipnati killed Baker. On this last he made the statement that Will Kennedy, of Cincinnati, killed Baker. On this claim Kennedy was arrested in Cincinnati, the authorities in that city having a hesitancy in turning him over to the marshal of Greensburg as they did not believe he could be the man who did the murder. Kennedy went to Greensburg without a requisition, strongly maintaining that it was all a mistake. He was afterwards tried at Rushville convicted and sentenced tried at Rushville, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment, the evidence being circumstantial. The case ran the entire course of the courts and finally the friends of the convicted man had to turn their eyes to the Governor's office. EX-GOVERNOR GRAY'S STATEMENT.

Isaac P. Gray was the first Governor to feel the pressure. In referring to the case a few days ago, before leaving for his post at the city of Mexico, he said: "I always had a very serious doubt as to whether Kennedy was the man that killed Baker. When the case was first presented to me, I felt that it was a new one, and that action had best be deferred lest a mistake might be made by hasty action. Yes: I was at the Marion county jull when Mr. Dickerson, of Greensburg, went there and picked this man Tetiman out from a crowd of prisoners and stated that he answered the this man Tettman out from a crowd of prisoners and stated that he answered the description of the man who killed Baker."

On the clew that Tettman was the man who should be serving the sentence imposed upon her brother. Miss Kennedy has worked for many years, and on one occasion she masqueraded in man's attire and mingled among some of the thieves that have made Dayton, O., notorious, in order to get evidence or clews establishing the identity of the real culprit. Tettman was known to have been in Greensburg the night of the affray, and after he was arrested and brought to this city for robbing the postoffice at Attica, Tilford Dickerson and other witnesses to the murder came to this city to see if they could not recognize in him the man who killed Baker. This visit of Mr. Dickerson was the one to which ex-Governor Gray made reference when he was questioned a few days ago. Tettman was sent to the penitentlary for the postoffice robbery, notwithstanding the fact that the Dayton (O.) band of crooks used a considerable sum of money to save him, a well-known "fence" furnishing it.

Miss Kennedy, in the course of a few years, became a full-fledged detective in experience, and no information was too slight, nor trall too cold for her to follow. She was informed that Wallace, one of the pickpockets arrested the night of the murder, and who, under fear of lynching, claimed that Kennedy was the gullty one, knew of Tettman's whereabouts on the night in question. Merritt C. Welsh, who has been sheriff of Decatur county, in a statement on file at the Governor's office, tells of Miss Kennedy's interview with Wallace at the jail. Wallace told the young lady, although he testified against Kennedy at the trial, that he could not have seen the murder. Miss Kennedy asked him a number of times if he knew Tettman, and each time he replied no. Finally, after Miss Kennedy adroitly turned the conversation, Wallace said:

"You can't fasten that murder on Tettman, because he was not here that night."

said:

"You can't fasten that murder on Tettman, because he was not here that night."

"If you never heard of him, how do you know that he was not here?" was the question the young woman turned on Wallace, and the prisoner could not answer her.

The circumstances under which Mr. Dickerson came to identify Tettman at the Marion county jail were singular. Mr. Dickerson was an eyewitness to the crime, and that night gave it as his belief that Deputy County Recorder Moulton was the man who fired the shot. He was unwilling to believe that Moulton would commit such a crime, and the people promptly scoffed at the idea, knowing the character of Moulton. It afterwards developed that Moulton was in a different part of the State that night, and Mr. Dickerson changed his belief, giving a description, however, that answered closely to that of Moulton's. When he came to Indianapolis he saw wherein he had erred. Governor Gray accompanied him to the contract of the state that its left. diat of Moulton's. When he came to Indi-anapolis he saw wherein he had erred. Governor Gray accompanied him to the jail, Dickerson having first given a description of the man he saw fire the shot. Among a crowd of prisoners in the corridor the Greensburg man singled out Tettman, and it is said the resemblance between Tettman and Moulton was years also.

and Moulton was very close. Among the other witnesses who saw Tettman at the jail the names of Elizabeth Evans, Jacob Black, Elisha Davis and Bernard Mullen and others are given on the list on file with the Governor. Other witnesses to the shooting, some of whom testified against Kennedy, have since made statements that they were mistaken.

FOREMAN OF THE JURY. There was some surprise, several years ago, when a man in prison for murdering his wife was pardoned, although but a few years of his sentence had been served. Many thought it would have been a more fitting act of clemency to have pardoned Kennedy, and they pointed to the evidence and papers on file as a sad commentary on the manner in which executive elemency was exercised. William M. Summers, foreman of the jury that convicted Kennedy, was in the Governor's office Aug. 23, 1886. He made a state-ment, which was reduced to writing in the Governor's presence. It begins:

"A very short time after the verdict was rendered by the jury I would have given almost anything if I could have recalled it."

Asked the Governor: "Do you feel satisfied that Kennedy is not the man who shot Paker"."

Replied Mr. Summers: "I do."

Replied Mr. Summers: "I do."
The Governor—"Did any witness swear positively as to the identification?"
Mr. Summers—"Only one."
J. W. Stout, the latter when Wallace was under arrest, tells the story of how Wallace came to accuse Kennedy of the crime—under a fear of himself being lynched. Wallace afterwards served a term in a Michigan penitentiary, according to the assertion of

WILL KENNEDY'S CASE

Mr. Stout. Three of the grand jurors that indicted Kennedy have filed statements in behalf of the young man. W. D. Finley says he voted against indictment a number of times, but the pressure was too great. The argument was advanced in the grand jury room that if Kennedy was really innocent he could prove it at the trial. Mr. Finley says he did not feel right about the matter at the time he signed the indictment, and he has felt a great deal worse since. Gillbert Davis says Kennedy was not identified before the grand jury, and he was convinced that there was not sufficient evidence on which to indict. From the descriptions furnished the grand jury by witnesses of the guilty man Mr. Finley attempted to pick out the culprit at the jail, but he overlooked Kennedy, as none of the descriptions fitted him. W. E. Burney, another of the grand jurors, says that every member of that body as convicted that there was not sufficient.

George W. Powell, superintendent of the Indianapolis police department, talked yesjurors, says that every member of that body was convinced that there was not sufficient evidence. He himself believes a great wrong evidence. He himself believes a great wrong has been done to Kennedy. To use his own words: "To my mind he was a most unfortunate man to fit the place for a \$1,000 reward." Mr. Burney adds that he is a great friend of the family of Baker, the man that was killed. Eight of the jurors that convicted Kennedy have asked that he be discharged. William Butler, another witness, has testified that the murderer was a man weighing about 185 pounds, and could not have been Kennedy. W. C. Williams, jailer at Cincinnati, has this affidavit among the papers in the case:

papers in the case:
"I appeared at the trial against Kennedy, nocent, and so stated to the judge at din-ner. I ascertained after the arrest that a \$1,000 reward was offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. This was paid to Marshal Clemmens, of Greensburg, who divided with a man named Hitt, a profes-sional gambler and relative of Baker, the man who was killed."

The bundle of papers in the Kennedy case

man who was killed."

The bundle of papers in the Kennedy case at the Governor's office has grown so large that they occupy a separate box to themselves. There has been some claim that one or two of the important documents have been taken away, and it has even been charged that in times past certain people in Greensburg have been kept advised of every movement made by Miss Kennedy. Governor Matthews was considering the case just before the last campaign, but since then he has been too busy, together with attacks of illness, to give it attention, although it is the belief of a number of the Governor's friends that he will pardon the young man.

Ten years have made a difference in the convict. Now he is thirty-five years old, and of a retiring nature, although polite and affable. Warden Politen, who one was a second and of a retiring nature, although polite and affable. Warden Potten, who design and innocent, has placed him in charge of the most important cell house at the Prison South, and finds him a model prisoner in every respect. The poor mother has lost her reason worrying over the fate of her son, while the sister is in poor health from the strain and overwork. When Kennedy's brother died at Cincinnati, some time ago, and when it was feared his mother was dying, the Governor paroled the convict, and on Warden Patten's recommendation allowed him to go to Cincinnati without a guard. He was by his mother's side constantly during these few days of respite, and when his parole expired he promptly returned to Jeffersonville and donned the stripes. Such liberty would never be allowed a life prisoner unless the Governor was satisfied there was considerable doubt as to his guilt. as to his guilt.

Some of the legislators who were at the Prison South recently have taken an interest in Kennedy's case, and as soon as Governor Matthews recovers from his illness they will seek to have him grant a pardon.

BROUGH'S NARROW ESCAPE.

John W. Brough Asleep in a Room

Filled with Natural Gas. John W. Brough, a well-known character about town, who lives by himself in Room 27 of the Brandon Block, corner of Delaware and Washington streets, came near afternoon. He was thought to be dying when found at noon, and not until 5 o'clock in the afternoon did he show signs of recovery. Brough is a paralytic, past fifty years of age, and a son of Governor Brough, the war Governor of Ohio. He has lived in this city for years, and at one time was connected with the Sentine Years ago he was regarded as one of the most promising young men in the city, but he took to young men in the city, but he took to drink, and the past few years he has been in a helpless condition. He had a room fitted up in the Brandon Block, where he had his meals served to him. Yesterday at noon a colored waiter called with his dinner. The man found Brough's door locked, a thing unusual. He knocked, but received no reply. He then went down and asked Martin Hugg, whose office is on the floor below, if he had seen anything of Brough, who occasionally walked out into the building. Mr. Hugg replied that he had the building. Mr. Hugg replied that he had not seen Brough, and he went and knocked at the door, without receiving an answer. Mr. Hugg then called up police headquar-

Officer Thomas went to the room and forced the door open. He was met with strong fumes of natural gas, and discovered Brough on the bed gasping for breath. Thomas opened the windows and turned off Thomas opened the v. nows and turned of the gas in the base burner, which was going full blast. The top of the burner was open and the damper turned, so that all the gas came into the room. How such a condition of affairs came about no one knows Dr. Terrell, of the dispensary, was called and he at first pronounced the case knows Dr. Terrell, of the dispensary, was called, and he at first pronounced the case hopeless. There were symptoms of morphine poisoning and the Doctor administered the proper antidotes. Under this treatment Brough improved, not sufficiently, however, to account for his condition. There were no further evidences about the room of suicide, and those who know Brough do not think that the attempted to take his own. shicke, and those who know Brough to not think that he attempted to take his own life. They account for his narrow escape by the explanation that the gas fire went out and the gas, coming up, filled the room while he was asleep.

SUNDAY SALOON FIGHT.

Shot Fired at Amos Montgomery While Drinking at a Bar.

Henry McManamon, living at 228 South West street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Sergeant Schwab and officers Raftery and Bolen, on a charge of shooting with intent to kill. The charge was made by Amos Montgomery. McManamon owns a saloon at No. 250 South West street, and yesterday, at such times as the police officers were not watching every door, he is said to have been liberally passing out beer to a few customers. Montgomery was standing at the bar, he says, and had been served with a glass of beer, which was standing untouched before him, when he and McManamon, who is alleged to have been intoxicated, became involved in a dis-pute. After some hot words had passed Montgomery decided to drink his beer, but as he started to do so, he says, Mc-Manamon called out, "If you drink that beer, I will shoot you," at the same time drawing a revolver from the cash drawer. Montgomery paid no attention to the warning, but raised his glass to his lips, when a builet whizzed by in close proximity to his head. Montgomery dropped his glass and started for the door, when McManamon fired a second shot, but fortunately his aim was no better than before. Montgomery immediately telephoned to the police station, but, being so excited, he could not be understood over the wire and went to the station, where he told his story to Captain Campbell. several witnesses to the affair.

LINCOLN LEAGUE MEETING.

Gathering To-Morrow Promises to Be of Unusual Interest.

Marcus R. Sulzer, president of the Indiana Lincoln League, arrived in the city last night from his home in Madison for the purpose of arranging the details for the annual meeting of the League, which will be held in Masonic Hall to-morrow afternoon and evening. A general invitation has been sent out to the Republicans over the State, and from the number of responses received the attendance promises to be large. Each of the thirteen Republican Congressmen-elect have been invited and all have signified their intention to be present. This will be the first general meeting of Republicans since the election last fall, and the only public gathering to which all of the Congressmen have been invited. They will each make a short speech at the evening meeting.

A feature of the evening meeting will be a number of solos, including some patriotic songs by Miss Viola Johnson, of Madison, at one time connected with the Wilberforce Opera Company, and one of the finest vocalists in the State. large. Each of the thirteen Republican vocalists in the State. The business meeting in the afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock, will be of interest and importance to every Republican, as it will include the election of officers and dis-

trict organizers. More Smallpox at Roby. Secretary Metcalf, of the State Board of Health, went to Hammond last night to meet the health officer of Lake county. To-day the officials will visit Roby, where it is reported there is a case of spinlipox.

Indianapolis police department, talked yesterday about the liquor traffic as it is carried on in this city. The Superintendent wants to go on record as favoring any law that will change the present statute regulating the sale of alcoholic stimulants. He is also eager for some relief from the wineroom evil. He considers it the curse of the city, and will welcome any enactment that will abate the nuisance. "I am not the champion of any particular

bill," he said in reply to a query. "I do not believe that I am fanatical or a crank on the liquor question, and with the experience I have had I have endeavored to look at the question as broadly as possible, I do not want impossibilities in new legislation, nor do I think the State should longer be saddled with existing impossibilities. The law now on the statute books is a failure, in so far as it regulates the traffic. So many devices for the evasion of the law have grown up since its enactment, the burdens placed upon officers of the law in the detection and conviction of its violators are so heavy, and the attending expenses so great that unquestionably such changes should be made as will chable an enforcement of the will of the people. It is all well enough to say, 'We have law enough if enforced,' but the law, as it has been framed and the decisions of the courts under it, render its enforcement practically impossible. This is conceded by the press and all who have studied the present law and its operations. This, I think, is the very reason why some are so willing to say, 'Let well enough alone.'

"I cannot see that the Nicholson bill places any restrictions on the man who is willing to obey the law that do not now exist under the present law; they only make it possible to enforce the law. The law now says liquor may be sold from 5 o'clock a. m. until li o'clock p. m.; so does the Nicholson bill. The present law says liquor Nicholson bill. The present law says liquor shail not be sold after 11 p m and on Sunday, etc.; so says the Nicholson bill. If men in the business desire and intend to obey the law it can make no difference if the law is amended so that police officers may have a clear view of their rooms after 11 p. m. and on Sundays. Shoe dealers, dry goods merchants, tailors, booksellers and all other merchants make no objections to officers of the law and all other passers by looking into their rooms through the by looking into their rooms through the windows and doors, free from bi-nus and screens after business hours, and why should the saloon keeper? The wholesale dealer has no blinds, frosted windows or screens before his doors; they why should the retail dealer object to removing such hindrenges to the interaction of his premises hindrances to the inspection of his premises at illegal hours? The liquor business is as legal as any other business when conducted during legal hours and on legal days. The passage of the bill now pending before the Legislature would not necessarily curtail the legal sale of liquor, for men could go and come and drink as freely from 5 a. m. till ll p. m., and for six days during the week as they can under the present law. But if, under the law amended as is proposed, it should appear that the volume of business 'ls decreased it would clearly prove that by just so much is the business as conducted under the present law illegal." "What is your opinion of the wine-room feature of the bill," the Superintendent was

"The amendments which propose to limit the selling and drinking to one room and the removal of all partitions from the room are worthy of the highest consideration," he worthy of the highest consideration," he replied. "They mean death to the wine room. This evil cannot exist if women are compelled to drink, if drink they will, in the open barroom. Very few women will go into the barroom exposed to the view of all who go there, and I am quite sure the young girl fresh from the schoolroom could not be induced to enter the barroom if she knew there was no quiet, secluded room into which she and her friend could go with no fear of detection or exposure. The wine room as conducted in this city is, in wine room as conducted in this city is, my judgment, the greatest of existing evils, and is the cause of the downfall of more girls and women and the destruction of more domestic happiness than all other have conversed freely with a great many of our saloon keepers on the subject, and the majority of them would hall with delight a law which would make the existence of the wine room impossible. The definition of a wine room, by statute, as proposed in bill which has lately been introduced, wil not cure the evil. The wine room is the feeder to houses of prostitution, the cause of the majority of our divorce cases, the cause of suicides, wrecked homes and broken-hearted mothers and fathers. In the name of all, that is good and pure, whatever else may or may not be done, the abominable wine room with all its attendant nisery and evil must go." Superintendent Powell believes that th only objection to that feature of the pend-ing bill which makes it an offense for persons to be found in a saloon on Sundays or after legal hours has been raised by that class of men who are really responsible for

class of men who are really responsible for violations of the law—the men who want to drink whenever they please.

"I have had occasion to talk with about three hundred saloon keepers in my office in the last sixteen months," continued the Superintendent, "on the subject of the enforcement of the law, and every one of them has told me that he would gladly remain away from his place of business on Sunday and after hours if it were int for the clamor and demand made by men who want to buy. They tell me if every saloon was clamor and demand made by men who want to buy. They tell me if every saloon was closed tightly so their regular patrons could not be 'accommodated' by their rivals in business they would be glad to spend Sunday at home with their families. But they are told if they do not sell on Sunday and after hours the customer wil go where he can buy, and then the trade leaves them permanently and goes to the neighboring can buy, and then the trade leaves them permanently and goes to the neighboring rival. One thing is quite sure, there cannot be a seller if there is no buyer. So if it is made an offense for a person or persons to be found in a saloon during prohibited hours and days, a long step will have been taken in aid of the enforcement of the law."

Discoursing upon the drug store evil, the Superintendent said: "Members of the Legislature should not allow themselves to be side-tracked by side issues of any kind, or islature should not allow themselves to be side-tracked by side issues of any kind, or the cry for legislation to legislate the drug store. No one detests the drug-store saloon more than I, and there should be some legislation which would regulate and bring that class of offenders to justice, but the need of such legislation does not lessen the necessity for legislation to regulate the saloon. It is a common experience with officers of the law that whenever an offender is arrested, or 'pinched,' as we say in police circles, he at once says: 'Why did you arrest me; there is A or B, who is just as guilty as I, and you have not arrested him.' It is the old cry of 'Watchman, watchman, don't take me, take that negro behind the tree.'

"Give us legislation which will enable us to enforce the law against saloons, and then the officers of the law will have time to dethe officers of the law will have time to devote to the drug-store violator, which is now taken up by both, and in Indianapolis, at least, when we have nothing but the druggists to watch the task will be easier and the effort more effective."

Nicholson Thinks It Will Pass. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 10.-E. S. Nicholson, of Kokomo, author of the temperance

re now pending in the Legislature, addressed a mass meeting in this city this afternoon. Hon. A. T. Durbin was selected chairman and J. W. Carr, superintendent of public schools, secretary of the meeting. Nicholson was greeted with applause Mr. Nicholson was greeted with applause, and made an earnest plea for his measure, the provisions of which he read and explained. Several hundred signatures were secured to a petition urging the Legislature to pass the measure. Mr. Nicholson said he was certain the bill would pass, and based he opinion on a careful and very thorough poll of both House and Senete. Much the property was manifested. Much epihusiasm was manifested, and speeches were made by several prominent citizens in support of the measure.

Petitions Signed in Churches. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 10 .- In all the churches of this city to-day petitions for the passage of the Nicholson bill by the Legislature were presented and largely signed.

Elks' Benefit. The forthcoming annual entertainment of the order of Elks, which takes place at English's Opera House on Wednesday evening, Feb. 20, is already attracting widespread attention. The charitable purpose | Leading Jewelers, 12 E. Wash. St.

The entire stock of

38 West Washington Street,

To be sold at auction, commencing Monday, Feb. 11, 1895, at 2:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. every day till sold. Sale absolutely without reserve.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

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ROLL-PLATED JEWELRY. KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS,

CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS

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The Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered in This City.

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Fragrant, Exhilarating and Delightful Smoke!



The Public Favorite. Manufactured by JOHN RAUCH.

"DIRT DEFIES THE KING." THEN

cellence of the performance promised, appeals to all. Besides the usual minstrel "first part," which is always attractive, there will be numerous professional volun-teers, as well as local favorites, presenting a programme that promises to eclipse all former efforts. The occasion will be made notable by the presence of State and city officers, members of the Legislature and visiting Elks from other cities.

FORESTERS OF INDIANA.

Annual Session of the High Court of Indiana Begins To-Morrow.

The High Court of Indiana, I. O. F., will meet in annual session at Lorraine Hall, corner Washington street and Capitol avenue, to-morrow, commencing at 10 a. m., and will hold two sessions daily until its labors are concluded. This is a delegate body, and as there are about fifty lodges in Indiana and a full representation is assured the meeting promises to be interesting. Oronhy-atekha, M. D., the supreme chief ranger of the order, will arrive from his home in To-ronto, Ontario, this evening, and will remain with the delegates until the close of the meeting.

Tuesday evening an open session of the High Court will be held in Lorraine Hall, to which neat invitations have been issued and for which no charge is made for admission. An address will be made by the supreme chief ranger, and a musical programme has been prepared, being in charge of the Young Men's Kappella. The public generally are invited to attend the meeting One of the chief duties of the gathering

will be to elect a representative to the Supreme Court of the World, which meets next August in London, England, and from present indications there is little doubt that the present high chief ranger, T. J. Legg, of Logansport, will be selected for the position. The session of the High Court will probably ast until Thursday or Friday.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Among those to give circus parties during this week are Mrs. Audison Bybee and Mrs. J. H. Baldwin.

TERRELL-LASATER. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 10 .- Last Thursday, at Corpus Christi, Tex., occurred the marriage of the Hon. E. H. Terrell, formerly of this city, but now of San Antonio, Tex., and Miss Lois Lasater, a well-known young lady of that place. Mr. Terrell was United States minister to Belgium during Harrison's adminstration. They will take an extensive wedding tour and will visit this city.

Gospel of Despair. The Progress Club was addressed yesterday afternoon by the Hon, George W Julian, of Irvington. The subject was "The

Gospel of Despair." Mr. Julian thought the manner in which the present political organizations are conducting national affairs can fairly be termed a gospel of despair. He found a large number of faults in the political parties as they now exist, and pointed out the shortcomings of the present legislative bodies. As a conclusion, Mr. Julian drew a bright picture of what might be accomplished with a different class of men in the national Congress. They Waited in Vain.

There were no services at the Second Presbyterian Church last evening, owing to an inability to heat the church. Something was the matter with the heating apparatus. The church was very cold in the morning and most of the congregation tat with their wraps about them. A special song service had been arranged for last evening, and hundreds of people, not browing of the postponement, called at the church to find it closed. At 7:30 pclock there were at least one hundred people standing ab ut the entrance in the hope that the deers the entrance in the hope that the doors would open.

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DENTISTS. DENTIST E. E. REESE

SPECIAL MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the cross bill of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the city of New York, cross-complainant, against the Queen City Electric Railway Company and others, defendants in the suit of Russell B. Harrison against said Queen City Electric Railway company and others, being Chancery cause No. 9019 in said court, the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner, will sell, all and singular, the following described premises, property and estate, to-wit:

All and singular the entire plant and property of said Queen City Electric Railway Company situated in the city of Marion, and in the county of Grant, and State of Indiana, including all and singular the entire plant and property of said The Queen City Electric Railway Company including all and every of its rights, powers, franchises and privileges which have been or may hereafter be granted or conferred by the State of Indiana, city of Marion, or county of Grant, in said State, and are now or may hereafter be held, owned or enjoyed by said railway company, together with all estate or property, real, personal or mixed and appurtenances, all rights of way, tracks, ties, gradings, side tracks, turn-outs, turn-tables, poles, wires, cars, motors, rolling stock, power houses, stables, buildings, fixtures, engines, bollers, dynamos, machinery, tools, apparatus and appliances of every kind and description now held or which may hereafter be acquired by said railway company in or about the construction, maintenance or operation of its lines of street railway in said county and said city, and including also the following described real estate situated in said county of Grant and State of Indiana, to-wit:

Lots numbered seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19) and twenty (20) in block numbered one (1) in New York addition to the city of Marion, according to the plat of said addition recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county.

And also all r

And also all revenues, income, rents, emol-uments and receipts in any manner derived or received from said plant and every part

This sale will be made at public auction to the highest bidder for cash and without any the highest bidder for cash and without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws of Indiana, at the south door of the courthouse, in the city of Marion, in said county of Grant, in the State of Indiana, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of Thursday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1895.

Provided, That the said Special Master Commissioner may receive the bonds and coupons secured by the mortgage of Aug. 1, 1892, foreclosed in said action on account of the amounts to be paid on the purchase of said mortgaged premises at such price or value as would be equivalent to the distributive amount that the holders of said bonds would be entitled to receive in case the entire amount of the bid was paid in bonds would be entitled to receive in case the entire amount of the bid was paid in cash; but if the bid be so paid such purchaser shall be subject to the further order of the court for the payment into court of any further sum not, however, exceeding the amount of his bid.

Before any bid will be accepted by the undersigned the person making the same shall deposit with the undersigned funds to my satisfaction in the sum of five thousand dollars, which shall be and stand as a forfeit conditioned upon said purchaser completing his purchase by a full compliance with said decree and the orders of the court in compliance thereto.

Said property, real, personal and mixed,

in compliance thereto.

Said property, real, personal and mixed, the premises and all rights, franchises, privileges and immunities will be sold as one parcel or as an entirety, free from all liens or claims whatsoever, and upon consumnation of said sale and on confirmation by the court the undersigned will execute and deliver to the purchaser good and sufficient deeds in law therefor.

Said sale to be made exempt from any right of redemption under and by virture of any law of the State of Indiana.

HOWARD CALE, Special Master Commissioner.

Special Master Comn Thomas G. Hillhouse, William L. Taylor, Solicitors for Cross-complainant.

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